



AD HOC QUERY ON 2021.55 The use of digitalisation and artificial intelligence in migration management

Requested by COM on 25 August 2021

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden (24 in Total)

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1. Background information

The proposed EMN inform aims to explore the role of new digital technologies in migration management and the asylum procedure as well as for forecasting migration flows. The inform will cover a number of specific areas where digital technologies may be used in migration, asylum and citizenship procedures, including the digitalisation of application processes, use of video conferencing for remote interviews, use of AI to assist decision making processes, use of blockchain technology, and in forecasting. Specifically, it will look at residence permits, citizenship, asylum procedures and migration forecasting. The inform will also consider fundamental rights principles in this context, recognising the vulnerability of people in migration and asylum procedures and their dependence on the actions of responsible authorities.

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This inform will conduct a targeted mapping of the area, using defined ad-hoc queries on specific agreed themes, after which the EMN should discuss and decide whether the topic should be followed up and deepened through further informs.

To achieve this aim, the EMN inform will collect information from EMN Member States^[1] and non-EU OECD Member States on existing digital technologies that are used in various aspects of migration management, including asylum procedures, and for forecasting and preparedness exercises. At the same time, as outlined in the 'Concept note for an EMN contribution to innovation in migration', the aim is to identify innovative methods and approaches and to be forward-looking in terms of future opportunities and challenges (but not to make policy recommendations).

The inform will build on trends already identified in the EMN-OECD series of informs on COVID-19 in the migration area, as well as collecting further examples of existing and planned uses of technology in migration management in the EMN Member States.

[1] EMN Member States means all countries which participate in the EMN as full members or observers (NO, GE and MD).

2. Questions

1. Does your country use online systems or digital technology for managing residence permits and/or citizenship applications? Please respond in the Table that is included in the concept note attached (page 8), indicating the type of system, when it was introduced, and the purpose of the system, as applicable?

Please use the table provided in the concept note page 8.

2. Does your country use/plan to use blockchain technology in areas related to migration management? Yes/No. If Yes, please describe where it is used or the idea for the proposed use.

3. If your country has used blockchain technology, please describe the added value and the limitations of its use.

4. Has your country used AI in migration management and/or citizenship procedures (e.g., ID management; combatting document fraud; establishing origin in the asylum procedure (language identification); information provision (e.g., translation tools/chatbots)?

Available choices: Yes, No, Not Applicable

5. If you answer Yes to question 4, please specify in which migration management and/or citizenship procedures your country has used artificial intelligence. Please describe the system used and the purpose of its use and the challenges your country tries to address with AI if applicable.

6. Has your country used AI to conduct migration forecasting? Yes/No If you answer Yes to question 6, please describe the system used.

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7. If your country has not used AI in migration management or for forecasting, does your country have any plans to do so? Can you indicate in which areas AI is being considered?

8. If your country has used AI for 1) migration management/citizenship procedures 2) forecasting, please describe the added value and the limitations of its use.

9. If your country uses a) online systems, digital technology, b) AI or c) blockchain technology please describe the fundamental rights, including data protection, considerations that were faced and how they were addressed.

See Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, 2012, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A12012P%2FTXT>, last accessed on 24 June 2021. This includes e.g. right to liberty and security; right to privacy and personal life; protection of personal data; freedom of thought, conscious and religion; and freedom of expression and information.

We would very much appreciate your responses by **21 October 2021**.

3. Responses

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¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

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		Wider Dissemination ²				
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	1.			
				Yes/No * If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)	If Yes, when were these systems introduced?	If Yes for any, please describe its purpose
				Residence permits	Citizenship	
			Making appointments	Yes, Settlement and Residence Act authorities (NAG authorities) and some national professional representation authorities abroad (embassies)	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlement and Residence Act authorities: The online appointment system launched in 2020. Professional representation
						Appointment systems for residence permit applications (initial and renewal applications)

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

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				authorities: The online appointment system or appointment calendar system is used in some professional representation authorities and started in 2012.	
Lodging applications remotely	No	No	n/a	n/a	
Tracking applications remotely	No	No	n/a	n/a	
Processing applications	Austria is a federal state with nine provinces. Seven provinces run their own provincial system for the administration of settlement data, two provinces run a joint system. In total, there	Central Citizenship Register (Art. 56a Citizenship Act 1985)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for settlement and residence: 2021 • Central Citizenship Register: 2014 	The provincial systems and application for settlement and residence as well as the	

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			<p>are eight provincial systems. The different provincial systems will be replaced by the nationwide uniform application for settlement and residence in 2021. This application is a central procedure file for the enforcement of the Settlement and Residence Act.</p>	<p>Central Citizenship Register are used to record personal and procedural data.</p>
			<p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. n/a</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. n/a</p>	

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			<p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. n/a</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>7.</p> <p>In the course of implementing the European legal requirements of the EES Regulation, facial recognition systems are used at Austria's external borders to compare facial images from biometric passports and/or live images taken at the self-registration kiosks with facial images captured directly at the manual border control bunk.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Austrian Ministry of the Interior is a partner in the Horizon 2020-funded project "Starlight" in which AI-based solutions in the field of migration management are to be developed.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>8.</p> <p>ad 1) n/a</p> <p>ad 2) n/a</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>9.</p> <p>The General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679), which is directly applicable in Austria, contains provisions on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. This Regulation protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons and in particular their right to the protection of personal data. The Federal</p>
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			<p>Act on the Protection of Personal Data (Data Protection Act; see RIS - ERV 1999 1 165 - Austrian Laws (bka.gv.at)) supplements the direct application of the GDPR.</p> <p>In addition to other legal provisions on data protection, the EU CFR also has constitutional status in Austria.</p> <p>In implementing these provisions of Union law and national supplementary provisions, the general principle of proportionality applies to the executive branch in all areas concerned in such a way that personal data - the use of which affects the constitutionally guaranteed right of Art. 1 of the Data Protection Act - may only be used by authorities insofar as this is necessary to fulfill the tasks assigned to them. For each data application, a data protection impact assessment was created in which detailed measures and precautions are specifically named for the purpose of the application.</p> <p>With reference to individual matters, such as aliens law and citizenship, the relevant material laws contain individual regulations relating to data protection, which are based on the above mentioned provisions (see, for example, Art. 98 et seqq. Aliens Police Act 2005; Art. 34 et seqq. Settlement and Residence Act; Art. 56a et seqq. Citizenship Act 1985).</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Single Permit (31/05/2021)</p> <p>The Immigration Office and National Social Security Office together with the Walloon, Flemish, German and Brussels regions have as a goal bringing together all aspects of foreign employment in Belgium in one single point of contact where the user can find all the required information needed to submit applications online.</p> <p>Via the electronic immigration platform, the application of third-country nationals for a single permit is submitted online and will automatically be sent to the right region, instead of employers having to follow different procedures depending on the competent region. After review and processing by the regional authorities, the file is automatically forwarded to the Immigration Office for further review and processing. The applicant can view the status of their application and receive a decision through the platform. All</p>

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			<p>communication on applications is conducted through the platform. The digitalisation of the application process also may give Belgium a competitive advantage when seeking to attract highly skilled foreign professionals.</p> <p>https://www.international.socialsecurity.be/working_in_belgium/en/home.html</p> <p>Tracking of visa applications: Applicants who submitted a visa application receive a receipt with a 5 digits unique number. This number allows an applicant to follow the status/evolution of their file on the website of the Belgian Immigration Service. The Belgian Immigration Office is exploring the possibility of implementing a planning module. The module could be applicable in the planning of interpreters, counters, appointments etc.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7. Yes. The Belgian Immigration Office is participating in a joint framework on verification of breeder and supporting documentation with the aim of implementing/developing a research tool that can automatically detect, match and validate breeder documents to support the operational research process.</p> <p>8. N/A</p>
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			9. In the context of the single permit, in collaboration with all stakeholders, a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) was developed.
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. N/A 4. No 5. N/A 6. No 7. There are no plans so far. 8. N/A 9. N/A
	EMN NCP Croatia	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.

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	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	1. No 2. No 3. N/A 4. No 5. N/A 6. No 7. N/A yet 8. N/A 9. N/A				
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	1. <table border="1" data-bbox="831 1046 1547 1321"> <tr> <td data-bbox="831 1046 1021 1321"></td> <td data-bbox="1021 1046 1182 1321"> Yes/No * If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s) </td> <td data-bbox="1182 1046 1361 1321"> If Yes, when were these systems introduced? </td> <td data-bbox="1361 1046 1547 1321"> If Yes for any, please describe its purpose </td> </tr> </table>		Yes/No * If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)	If Yes, when were these systems introduced?	If Yes for any, please describe its purpose
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				Residence permits	Citizenship		
			Making appointments	Yes.	No.	These systems were introduced in 2017.	The original purpose was to make appointments online to the office, manage the appointments and keep track of them. Currently, it allows to check the status of the application, find information regarding the application and make an appointment to the integration course. Through one of the internal systems, it is also possible to contact the applicants with important information.
			Lodging applications remotely	No.	No.		
			Tracking applications remotely	Yes.	No.	These systems were introduced in 2019.	Applicant tracking systems allow applicants to track in which stage of the process they currently are and other internal information. Tracking applications remotely for the applicants is part of the online Foreigners reservation system since

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			Processing applications	Yes.	Yes.	These systems for managing residence permits were introduced in 2004.	<p>Electronic processing of citizenship applications takes place within the GINIS information system which provides operation of records management for the Ministry of the Interior. It includes economic agendas, document circulation management through the file service, a number of registers and administrative agendas, including a software solution for managing administrative proceedings.</p> <p>For managing residence permits the Ministry of the Interior uses a system that is operated by the Police of the Czech Republic and for the purposes of the migration authority it allows to check and manage the processing applications of certain clients. It also enables the migration authority to make basic security check up.</p>
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			<p>2. No.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. No.</p> <p>7. Currently, the introduction of such a system and its use is not planned.</p> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Yes. Please see the attached file. estonia_q1.docx</p> <p>2. Yes. KSI - Keyless Signature Infrastructure is a blockchain technology designed in Estonia. Blockchain technology is being used in Estonia since 2012 to ensure that networks, systems, and data, such as national health, judicial, legislative, security and commercial code systems, are free of compromise. In general, Estonia has a user-friendly e-services ecosystem: e-governance (majority of public services are available online), e-identity (digital identity issued to every Estonian citizen and e-resident so they can identify themselves, use e-services, provide digital signatures using ID-card, Mobile-ID or Smart-ID), healthcare (online e-health record and e-prescriptions), business and finance (electronic tax filing, e-Business Register) and education (e-School and Estonian Educational Information System).</p>

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			<p>3. Blockchain technology is being used on national level (please see question no 2). E-solutions described above are available for citizenry and e-residents making majority of public services available online. ABIS (please see question no 1) will combine state and private sector services - in the course of applying for personal identification documents, people give their personal data, fingerprints and a photo to the state. In the future, upon the consent of the clients, other actors (e.g. the bank for loan applications) would be able to verify their identity based on the biometric data submitted when applying for an identity document. From migration perspective, blockchain technology enables interoperability services such as X-Road – relevant authorities can exchange information to ensure confidentiality and integrity and it allows the nation's various public and private sector e-service information systems to link up and function together.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. No.</p> <p>7. No, it is currently not being considered.</p> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9. The data in abovementioned databases will be processed in accordance with all the data protection principles, ensuring the lawful and transparent use of the data. Databases can only be accessed by officials who have a legal basis and are specifically authorised to do so for the fulfilment of their work tasks arising from the law i.e. access is granted to the extent necessary to perform the tasks assigned to them by the law.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Finland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Please see the FI response to Q.1 in the attached document. fi_response_q1_digiai.docx</p> <p>2. No. (Although Finland did a small D-ID experiment in 2016 during the refugee crisis)</p> <p>3. N/a</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. In 2015-2016 we had a case management system related real time flow throughput estimator which was using a large variety of AI algorithms for predicting A) the case management flow bottlenecks and B) the complexity of each individual case and C) the cost price of each individual case as it enters the system. System: Natural language processing (NLP)/ natural language understanding (NLU)/ natural language interpretation (NLI) using AI-based chatbot. Purpose: better customer service and less human service (phone, emails etc.). Some experiments as part of the case management (case complexity calculations etc.)</p> <p>6. No. Finland does not estimate immigration flows and does not have data sensors that would give us data for forecasting purposes. In the beginning of 2016 a software tool called "Asylum simulator" was introduced. It had the machine learning algorithms as part of the tool (but machine learning was used for estimating the throughput of the flow, not the input or immigration pressure). It was used for asylum process forecasting (processing times, resources, costs). It is not used anymore.</p> <p>7. No. The investments are focused on automation projects, i.e. automating the case management process. The tech Finland uses is process design and rule based workflow management not AI per se.</p> <p>8. Chatbot: huge added value in terms of customer service. Chatbot "Kamu" has had over 1 million conversations. The application queue information feature is also a huge success (replacing customer service given by humans).</p>
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			<p>9. Fundamental rights such as right to privacy and personal life and protection of personal data are always taken into consideration when new technology or processing activities of personal data are planned. Personal data must always be processed in compliance with the data protection legislation and this has been ensured by appropriate risk analysis, security measures and determining the purposes and means of the processing of personal data.</p>								
	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes/No</th> <th>If Yes, when were these systems introduced?</th> <th>If Yes for any, please describe its purpose</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Making appointments</td> <td>YES</td> <td>YES (testing phase)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - November 2020 for student residence permits. The ANEF portal (digital administration for foreign national in France) allows for - April 2021 for work permits. foreign national in France) allows for - May 2021 for "Talent Passport" dematerialization of the process for every residence permits. step of the process, placing the foreign - Pilot project on 7 platforms for national at the heart of the procedure, but applying for nationality by also providing agents with tools adapted to decree since August 2021 their job by eliminating tasks related to the (generalization to the entire handling and processing of physical means territory planned for the end of by designing highly efficient processes 2021) through the use of new technologies and artificial intelligence. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes/No	If Yes, when were these systems introduced?	If Yes for any, please describe its purpose	Making appointments	YES	YES (testing phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - November 2020 for student residence permits. The ANEF portal (digital administration for foreign national in France) allows for - April 2021 for work permits. foreign national in France) allows for - May 2021 for "Talent Passport" dematerialization of the process for every residence permits. step of the process, placing the foreign - Pilot project on 7 platforms for national at the heart of the procedure, but applying for nationality by also providing agents with tools adapted to decree since August 2021 their job by eliminating tasks related to the (generalization to the entire handling and processing of physical means territory planned for the end of by designing highly efficient processes 2021) through the use of new technologies and artificial intelligence.
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			<p>This online portal will be open to travel documents and the management of duplicates (Sept 2021), to the management of DCEMs (Foreign Minor Circulation Document, Document des nationaux in France ("SI AEF") replace the (October 2021) and to residence permits for family reasons (end 2021).</p> <p>The deployment program will be progressively spread out over 2021-2022 for all grounds.</p> <p>The ANEF portal includes a user portal and an agent portal (allowing the processing of the request by the agent). The objective is to have the information system for the administration of foreign nationals in France ("SI AEF") replace the AGDREF database (National central database for foreign nationals in France, Application de gestion des dossiers des ressortissants étrangers en France), as part of the ANEF development program.</p> <p>Thus, the main objectives of ANEF are as follows ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modernize the relationship with the user - Experiment before generalizing - Use the new technologies available - Improve the reception conditions of foreign users - To provide instructing agents and user partners with modern, ergonomic, robust and intuitive tools.
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			<p>Lodging applications remotely YES YES (testing phase)</p> <p>Tracking applications remotely YES YES (testing phase)</p> <p>Processing applications YES YES</p> <p>2. The use of blockchain technology is planned as part of a project related to the management of records concerning third country nationals under Dublin procedure. This project is led by Germany and is expected to be extended to other countries in the future. In France, the experiment involves cooperation between ANEF and the Asylum Department of the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>3. The project related to the management of Dubliners' records is only in its development phase. We cannot yet evaluate the use of blockchain technology.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. NO</p> <p>7. The Ministry of the Interior plans to implement chatbots in the ANEF portal at the end of 2021. This experiment will be done on the portal relating to applications for access to nationality (called NATALI). The aim is to facilitate the work of agents by providing them with "business elements" that help process applications.</p>
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			<p>It is also planned to trace documentary fraud in the ANEF using AI. This is a work in progress, objective of which is to allow administrations and services in charge of arresting to have direct access to information relating to documentary fraud.</p> <p>8. NO.</p> <p>9. The HIPE program (Harmonization and Innovation in the Pathway of Foreign national) has also allowed the development of a web portal for users giving access to both general information on procedures and personalized information on the progress of the user's file in the current procedure. For the web portal for users, classic web development technologies are used: JAVASCRIPT/HTML5 and CSS. The portal is also materialized by an ergonomic and simplified web interface to provide the user with the easiest navigation possible.</p> <p>We pay great attention to data protection and compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).</p> <p>No data is stored on the user web portal. The portal only displays information that already exists in the agents' business applications. These business applications are compliant with the GDPR and data protection impact analyses (DPA) have been drawn up for each of them. The data processing carried out has a proven purpose and is recorded in the processing register.</p> <p>With regard to the ANEF, to ensure the implementation of data protection rules, users have certain access rights and can request the administration to grant them the right to be forgotten in accordance with the purging and archiving rules. In addition, the Prefectures and the services in charge of arresting have regulated access to user data, in accordance with the regulations in force.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The federal distribution of responsibilities in Germany must be taken into account when dealing with questions of managing residence permits and citizenship applications. There are currently about 400 local foreigners authorities (Ausländerbehörden) that are responsible for the issuance and the renewal of</p>

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			<p>residence permits. Often times, citizenship applications lie within the responsibility of the local registry office. For citizenship applications, there is generally no digital technology used for making appointments, lodging and tracking applications. Only in some Federal States processing applications is partially digitised. In summary, it can be said that up to now the degree of local autonomy and the use of digital technologies varies. On one end, for instance, some foreigners authorities scan submitted documents and attach them to web-based case management but do not use systems which supports making, processing or tracking of an application in the respective subfield.</p> <p>On the other end, there are authorities using digital technologies: e.g. online service portals for lodging, tracking and processing applications. Here can be mentioned the foreigners authority of Nuremberg, which appears to be a role model in Bavaria. However, slight differences persist when comparing managing the applications in more detail. Concerning residence permits, the foreigners authority offers the possibility to make, to lodge, to track, and to process an application, while citizenship applications face more challenges which refer mostly to technological aspects.</p> <p>In principle, however, according to the Act to Improve Online Access to Administrative Services (Gesetz zur Verbesserung des Onlinezugangs zu Verwaltungsleistungen, OZG), which came into force on 18 August 2017, the Federal Government, the 16 Federal States and the municipalities should also offer all administrative services digitally via administrative portals by 2022.</p> <p>2. Yes. The German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) is currently working on a blockchain infrastructure for national and Dublin procedure (FLORA). The BAMF began its blockchain project in January 2018 with a proof of concept intended to demonstrate, that a blockchain solution could offer the functionality required to coordinate the workflow underlying the German asylum procedure. Since mid-April 2021, FLORA is being piloted in real operations at the Centre for Arrival, Decision and Repatriation (AnKER) facility in Dresden. It supports coordination and exchange of process data across cross-organizational workflows. FLORA does not replace any existing systems, but is rather intended as a supplementary connecting system that improves the exchange of information between the authorities involved.</p> <p>3. Blockchain technology provides an innovative means of fostering collaboration, especially in cross-organizational workflows. Blockchain solutions allow the organizations involved in the workflow to maintain control over their respective competencies defined by the underlying federal structure. Thus, blockchain enables standardization while ensuring process design autonomy and self-responsibility at each</p>
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			<p>location since they can maintain their existing infrastructure. Furthermore, blockchain strengthens data protection and IT security through integration into a flexible and federal public key infrastructure. In the event of process changes, blockchain fosters flexible and rapid adaption and thus considerable support for case workers by avoidance of costly manual workarounds.</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. Yes, for language identification. The German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) uses a tool in the asylum procedure for the recognition of Arabic dialects in order to help determining the country of origin. Applicants provide a 2-3-minute voice recording. A software analyzes the recording and delivers a result report with a probability calculation of the dialect spoken. The challenges the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees tries to address by using AI are dealing with the high influx of asylum seekers and the lack of identity documents amongst a large number of asylum seekers. Subsequent processes depend on substantiating the established nationality as best as possible with proof (identity document) or objective evidence.</p> <p>6. No, there is not yet an established tool using AI for migration forecasting. In case of PREVIEW (a division of the German Federal Foreign Office) a model globally predicting the number of internally displaced people (IDP) on a yearly time resolution has been created. The model has been developed as a prototype only and served as a case study, delivering a proof of concept contribution to a conference focusing on migration. Hence, the model has never served as decision support instrument and therefore neither strengths nor limitations of the model have been evaluated. In addition, Germany has intensified its activities to evaluate the development of a migration forecasting tool based on AI methods under the auspices of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. See details in question 7 (plans for using AI for forecasting).</p> <p>7. The German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) is currently conducting a feasibility study to assess existing approaches for the use of AI instruments for crisis prevention in other government institutions and a possible approach for migration forecasting. The intended German tool is expected to support political decision-making and assessment of irregular migration flows from specific countries of origin or transit towards the EU and Germany.</p>
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			<p>8. To 2) forecasting: The benefits of using a forecasting tool are expected to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• allowing for effective and fast analysis of a vast variety of sources (“big data”)• providing explainability and plausibility for political decisions based on data and its assessment by human experts• allowing for preparedness and room for manoeuvre <p>The limitations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• probability / predictability decreases for longer intervals• single catastrophic events (e.g., the explosion in Beirut harbour in August 2020, or the Taliban regaining power in Afghanistan) and their impact on irregular migration remain unpredictable when focusing exclusively on AI• AI cannot replace assessment by human experts <p>9. The fundamental rights considerations regarding data protection vary in the different topics of interest.</p> <p>b) AI</p> <p>To language recognition with AI: The fundamental right of “Protection of personal data” (Art. 8) is faced by the language recognition. However, the language recognition is carried out in accordance with Article 8 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, because there is a national legal basis in Germany which permits the use of voice recordings for the purpose of clarifying applicants’ country of origin. The data is also processed fairly for the specified purpose of determining the country of origin of the applicants. Furthermore, the protection of data is guaranteed by the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The scope of data processing is limited in particular with regard to legal bases.• Role and authorization concepts limit data access to the required extent.• Data is stored and processed exclusively at BAMF in a protected network.• It is possible for all applicants to inspect their case file. Upon request, data related to the dialect indication can also be viewed.• The Federal Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information can control the compliance with those rules, which are also part of the GDPR. <p>To migration forecasting with AI:</p>
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			<p>No personalized information has been or will be used in the current project under the auspices of the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF). Hence, no data protection considerations apply to the development and prototypical use of data.</p> <p>The in question 6 mentioned migration model by PREVIEW (a division of the German Federal Foreign Office) has been developed by using open source software and – without exception – digesting publicly available data only. No personalized information has been used. Hence, no data protection considerations apply to the development and prototypical use of above-mentioned model.</p> <p>c) blockchain technology Blockchain projects face genuine challenges in observing the requirements of the GDPR. To process personal data in compliance with the GDPR, blockchain systems require a design that allows to rectify and erase personal data. The German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) uses a private and permissioned pseudonymization approach and implemented a two-step pseudonymous identifier solution with a business integration service and so-called privacy services. With this solution, each participant operates an off-chain service that maps pseudonymous identifiers on the blockchain to the IDs used by the participant, and does so in a privacy-compliant, erasable, and rectifiable manner. In order to enable the sharing of meaningful information, privacy services can exchange mapping information through secure communication channels. Without the mapping, the BAMF (and other authorities using FLORA) cannot attribute the data on the blockchain to a natural person. Thus, no personal data is stored on the blockchain after the mapping is deleted.</p>								
	<p>EMN NCP Greece</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="831 1082 969 1114">1.</th> <th data-bbox="969 1082 1391 1225">Yes/No * If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)</th> <th data-bbox="1391 1082 1592 1225">If Yes, when were these systems introduced?</th> <th data-bbox="1592 1082 1778 1225">If Yes for any, please describe its purpose</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="831 1225 969 1281">Making appointments</td> <td data-bbox="969 1225 1391 1225">YES Residence permits</td> <td data-bbox="1391 1225 1592 1225">YES Citizenship</td> <td data-bbox="1592 1225 1778 1310">2016 (residence permit) 2017 (citizenship)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>-providing better service for TCNs</p>	1.	Yes/No * If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)	If Yes, when were these systems introduced?	If Yes for any, please describe its purpose	Making appointments	YES Residence permits	YES Citizenship	2016 (residence permit) 2017 (citizenship)
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			staff working for the General Secretariat for Citizenship in the Ministry of Interior and the Residence Permit Unit in the Ministry of Migration and Asylum																											
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	<p>1.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Yes/No * If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)</th> <th rowspan="2">If Yes, when were these systems introduced?</th> <th rowspan="2">If Yes for any, please describe its purpose</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Residence permits</th> <th>Citizenship</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Making appointments</td> <td><u>yes</u></td> <td></td> <td><u>2018</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lodging applications remotely</td> <td><u>yes</u></td> <td></td> <td><u>2018</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tracking applications remotely</td> <td><u>yes</u></td> <td></td> <td><u>2018</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Processing applications</td> <td><u>yes</u></td> <td></td> <td><u>2018</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. If the content of the link below (https://www.mii.ct.eu/2020/09/07/blockchain-technology-for-managing-migra...) is to be considered as such, the National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing is not aware of any plans for its application in Hungary.</p> <p>3. N / A.</p> <p>4. Yes The asylum authority does not use such technologies. A face recognition system is used by the aliens policing authority. The use of (a) speech recognition system(s) is also planned for the future.</p> <p>5. If facial recognition systems are considered to be AI-based, it may be concluded here, that it is currently being used. Its purpose is to establish the real identity of foreign nationals and to prevent fraud (ultimately, computer matches are, as far as we know, compared and approved by an expert, so the human</p>		Yes/No * If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)		If Yes, when were these systems introduced?	If Yes for any, please describe its purpose	Residence permits	Citizenship	Making appointments	<u>yes</u>		<u>2018</u>		Lodging applications remotely	<u>yes</u>		<u>2018</u>		Tracking applications remotely	<u>yes</u>		<u>2018</u>		Processing applications	<u>yes</u>		<u>2018</u>	
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			<p>factor still plays an important role in this matter. The way a fingerprint matching software works is similar to the above.</p> <p>6. No.</p> <p>7. N / A.</p> <p>8. N / A.</p> <p>9. Under the provisions of Act CXII of 2011 on the Right to Informational Self-Determination and Freedom of Information, personal data may be processed if it is strictly necessary for the performance of the tasks of the data controller as defined by law and the data subject has given his/her explicit consent to the processing of his/her personal data. Pursuant to Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals, the aliens policing authority shall process the personal data of third-country nationals registered under this Act in the central aliens policing register for the purposes of identification, verification of the authenticity of documents, determination of the duration of legal residence and prevention of parallel proceedings. The aliens policing authority shall process the following data of third-country nationals in connection with visa applications and the visa issued, or document in place of visas (in this Section hereinafter referred to collectively as "visa"): a) natural identification data; b) facial photograph; c) travel document particulars; d) the purpose of entry and the planned duration of stay, and the country of previous usual residence; e) particulars of the documents provided in support of the conditions required for entry and stay; f) the fact and reasons for the refusal of a new visa or for the renewal of an existing one, and for the withdrawal of a visa; g) the number and validity period of the visa issued (extended) and information relating to restricted territorial access; h) the date and place of entry and exit, and the country of next usual residence; i) address of the place of accommodation; j) the technical catalogue number assigned to each facial image, as provided in the Act on the Facial Images Analysis Database and on the Facial Recognition System. The immigration authority shall process the data referred to above for five years in connection with the refusal of a visa application from the date when refused, in connection with a visa issued (extended) from the date of expiry or the date of withdrawal.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Ireland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Please see response in document attached. 2021.55_digitalisation_final_response201021.docx 2. No current specific plan to use blockchain. 3. N/A 4. No An AI based chatbot is currently being piloted to inform potential use of AI. 5. A Virtual Assistant (chatbot) is used to answer customer queries on the citizenship page of the Immigration Service Delivery website - https://www.irishimmigration.ie/how-to-become-a-citizen/ The virtual Assistant provides general Citizenship information. It does not provide application specific updates. 6. No. 7. An AI based chatbot is currently being piloted to inform potential use of AI. As part of a new centralised customer service unit planned for 2022, the greater use of AI is under active consideration. This may involve data mining and use of AI and machine learning with language capability (e.g. chatbots, Interactive Voice Response (IVR)) to address and respond to customer queries and allow automatic status updates. 8. The Virtual assistance provides level one support i.e. general information. It does not support level 2 customer support applicant specific status updates. 9. The online appointments system for first time registration appointments links to a Privacy and Data Protection statement which explains how data is collected and used in line with national legislation based on visits to the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service website: https://burghquayregistrationoffice.inis.gov.ie/Website/AMSREG/AMSReqWeb.nsf/Privacy?OpenForm
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			<p>Customers using online systems are advised how their data may be used or shared with third-party companies if relevant for processing purposes. Data protection agreements are in place with all third-party providers using registration data.</p> <p>The Immigration Service Delivery website, www.immigration.ie contains a link to the data protection policy of the Department of Justice and a website privacy statement https://www.irishimmigration.ie/privacy-policy-and-cookies/</p> <p>Where digital technology is used, for instance for storage of personal data or for video interviews, the technology is housed securely within the Government ICT network and/or encryption is used.</p>																											
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Yes/No * If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)</th> <th rowspan="2">If Yes, when were these systems introduced?</th> <th rowspan="2">If Yes for any, please describe its purpose</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Residence permits</th> <th>Citizenship</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Making appointments –</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lodging applications remotely –</td> <td></td> <td>YES Web Application Maggio 2015 Web Application</td> <td>Web Application 2015 May 2015</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tracking applications remotely –</td> <td></td> <td>YES Web Application Maggio 2015 Web Application</td> <td>Web Application 2015 May 2015</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Processing applications –</td> <td></td> <td>YES Web Application Maggio 2015 Web Application</td> <td>Web Application 2015 May 2015</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. No</p>		Yes/No * If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)		If Yes, when were these systems introduced?	If Yes for any, please describe its purpose	Residence permits	Citizenship	Making appointments –					Lodging applications remotely –		YES Web Application Maggio 2015 Web Application	Web Application 2015 May 2015		Tracking applications remotely –		YES Web Application Maggio 2015 Web Application	Web Application 2015 May 2015		Processing applications –		YES Web Application Maggio 2015 Web Application	Web Application 2015 May 2015	
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			<p>3.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6. NO</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8.</p> <p>9. Regarding data protection, the authority " Responsible for the processing of personal data" was appointed in accordance with Article 28 of the GDPR - Regulation (EU) 2016/679 with a formal act. At the General Directorate of Immigration and Integration Policies of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, the Information System for Unaccompanied Foreign Minors (SIM) was established by art. 9 of Law no. 47/2017, through which the presence of such minors in the territory of the State is surveyed and monitored. In relation to this institutional activity, the processing of data is substantiated in the collection, storage and recording of the data, in the subsequent possibility of consultation, extraction, modification and deletion. Data are transferred only in aggregate form and the privileged recipients are other public administrations and international organizations that carry out activities relating to foreign minors; no data are transferred outside the EU. The data collected are related, but not limited to, personal data, tax data, domicile data, data identifying the country of origin, telephone and computer contacts. The data of the minors present in the Minors Information System (SIM), when they reach the age of 23 years are no longer viewable through the system, are kept in anonymous format and used only for statistical purposes. With regard to the information regarding the handling of personal data, the data subjects were assured that it complies with art. 13 of the EU Regulations, and that it has been updated and, where necessary, provided. In addition, care has been taken not to transmit, to third parties, information about personal data processed if not functional to the performance of the tasks entrusted, subject to authorization by the owner or by a person expressly authorized by the same, and to ascertain the identity of the person concerned before providing information about personal data or processing carried out.</p>
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			<p>Furthermore, it's worth noting that the IT Mol co-funded a pilot project implemented by IOM in Libya in the framework of the Regional Development and Protection Programme for North Africa (RDPP NA) focused on equipping several locations - disembarkation points, detention centers and Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration's (DCIM) HQs – with technical tools to develop an integrated migrants' registration system and congruently strengthen the capacity of national authorities involved in the registration process to properly use the equipment and ensure the maintenance of an efficient, safe and secure database.</p> <p>The registration system has been designed with full involvement and asserted commitment of the final users. Prior to the establishment of such a system, clear standards for data sharing and protection of data have been developed. Several trainings have been organized for Libyan authorities providing increased awareness and knowledge of human rights-based approach in relation to migration data and registration.</p> <p>When fully operationalized and adopted, the registration system – which is not yet online as the main counterpart has blocked IOM from installing the final equipment, but it is ready to be deployed and used – will enhance the management of migration data and implementation of a protection-sensitive and secured migration management database for identifying, profiling, and registering migrants at both disembarkation points and detention centers in Libya increasing accountability and transparency.</p>																
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			<p>Tracking applications remotely <u>No</u> <u>No</u></p> <p>Processing applications <u>No</u> <u>No</u></p> <p>2. No.</p> <p>3. N/a</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. Information provision - We use a virtual assistant (VA) (or chatbot) for the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs homepage to inform customers about our functions and services, so customers are being serviced more effectively because the VA can respond more quickly, while communicating with many customers at the same time. Customers can get the answer they want right away, don't need to wait for an e-mail response, stay on the phone while a service professional will stop talking to another customer, or stand in line.</p> <p>Citizenship procedures - Electronic self-examination tool, which includes the tasks of verifying the proficiency of the language and verifying knowledge (the content of the knowledge test consists of the State anthem text, the foundations of the history and culture of Latvia, the basic rules of the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia). In addition, one part of the knowledge check is the task of the national anthem that the applicant may choose to perform, either in written form or, thanks to the automatic speech recognition solution (AI based solution) developed by Tilde, to make the hymn text spoken and to receive the text entered/spoken in accordance with the hymn text by displaying the transcript of the spoken text with the mistakes description.</p> <p>6. No.</p> <p>7. Yes, we have future plans to conduct forecasting in area of legal migration.</p> <p>8. N/a</p>
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			9. Regardless of the technological aspect, all data are collected, processed, stored and used in line with EU and national legislation which sets strict limits/procedures to any application of data.				
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	1. Yes.				
				Yes/No * If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)	If Yes, when were these systems introduced?	If Yes for any, please describe its purpose	
				Residence permits	Citizenship		
			Making appointments	Yes, information system	Yes, information system	For residence permits in 2019; for citizenship in 2020	The Migration Department uses the migration information system MIGRIS for the reservation of visits.
			Lodging applications remotely	Yes, information system	Yes, information system	For residence permits in 2019; for citizenship in 2020	MIGRIS is used for submitting applications. The general procedure is that the applicant fills in the appropriate application form and attaches the uploaded supporting documents. Upon submitting the application and reserving the time of the visit, the applicant has to arrive at the appointed time to the Migration Department and present the original documents, as well as biometrical data (if required). This procedure is facilitated for some categories of foreigners (original documents and biometric data must be physically presented at

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					the request of the Migration Department).
	Tracking applications remotely	Yes, information system	Yes, information system	For residence permits in 2019; for citizenship in 2020	Applicants can monitor the status of their applications through their account.
	Processing applications	Yes, information system	Yes, information system	2021	MIGRIS has the function of sending requests for additional documents or data to applicants, as well as information messages. MIGRIS can retrieve information from other state registries and information systems that it is integrated with. Decisions regarding applications are made and sent to applicants in MIGRIS.
					2. No.
					3. N/A
					4. Yes
					5. On 2-4 August 2021, the State Border Guard Service participated in a field test under the D4FLY project, during which it tested solutions for land border checks offering advanced document verification and assisting impostor fraud detection. The verification and detection technologies developed by the D4FLY project include blockchain and DLT technologies, as well as automated 3D facial and iris verification technologies. The State Border Guard Service participates in the project because it is interested in the application of future technologies in border control, and specifically, the possibility to prevent fraud and perform more comprehensive document checks without extending the time of verification.

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			<p>6. No</p> <p>7. The Migration Department is interested in the possibility of participating in migration forecasting projects.</p> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9. The functional structure of MIGRIS consists of an external and an internal portal. Only authenticated employees who have user names and passwords can connect to the internal portal, and their access to data depends on the function assigned to them. Applicants connect to MIGRIS through the external portal and their connection possibilities vary depending on whether they are authenticated users. Since MIGRIS is a state information system managed by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, the management of this system is subject to the requirements specified in Order No. 1V-883 of 22 December 2017 of the Minister of the Interior Regarding the Data Protection Regulations of Some of the Registries and State Information Systems Managed by the Ministry of the Interior.</p>																						
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="831 954 2002 1305"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Yes/No</th> <th rowspan="2">If Yes, when were these systems introduced?</th> <th rowspan="2">If Yes for any, please describe its purpose</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">* If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Residence permits</th> <th>Citizenship</th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Making appointments</td> <td><u>YES (email)</u></td> <td><u>No</u></td> <td><u>During the pandemic</u></td> <td><u>It was to avoid contact person to person</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lodging applications remotely</td> <td><u>No</u></td> <td><u>NO</u></td> <td>=</td> <td>=</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes/No		If Yes, when were these systems introduced?	If Yes for any, please describe its purpose	* If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)			Residence permits	Citizenship			Making appointments	<u>YES (email)</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>During the pandemic</u>	<u>It was to avoid contact person to person</u>	Lodging applications remotely	<u>No</u>	<u>NO</u>	=	=
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			<table border="1" data-bbox="831 360 2004 469"> <tr> <td data-bbox="831 360 1137 427">Tracking applications remotely</td> <td data-bbox="1137 360 1384 427"><u>No</u></td> <td data-bbox="1384 360 1615 427"><u>No</u></td> <td data-bbox="1615 360 1778 427">=</td> <td data-bbox="1778 360 2004 427">=</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="831 427 1137 469">Processing applications</td> <td data-bbox="1137 427 1384 469"><u>No</u></td> <td data-bbox="1384 427 1615 469"><u>NO</u></td> <td data-bbox="1615 427 1778 469">=</td> <td data-bbox="1778 427 2004 469">=</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="831 501 1917 560">2. NO. At the moment there are no plans to use blockchain technology in areas related to migration management. If Yes, please describe where it is used or the idea for the proposed use. N/A.</p> <p data-bbox="831 663 902 691">3. N/A.</p> <p data-bbox="831 727 891 754">4. No</p> <p data-bbox="831 791 902 818">5. NO.</p> <p data-bbox="831 855 902 882">6. No.</p> <p data-bbox="831 919 853 946">7.</p> <p data-bbox="831 951 1917 1010">No, at the moment there are not plans to use Artificial intelligence in migration management or for forecasting.</p> <p data-bbox="831 1046 902 1074">8. N/A.</p> <p data-bbox="831 1110 1984 1169">9. This concern is not relevant under the current system as Luxembourg continues to use paper files. The management and treatment of these files guarantee the respect of fundamental rights.</p>	Tracking applications remotely	<u>No</u>	<u>No</u>	=	=	Processing applications	<u>No</u>	<u>NO</u>	=	=
Tracking applications remotely	<u>No</u>	<u>No</u>	=	=									
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	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	1.										

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			Yes/No * If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)	If Yes, when were these systems introduced?	If Yes for any, please describe its purpose
			Residence permits	Citizenship	
	Making appointments	Yes, an appointment can be made in the online appointment planner (online afspraken planner – OAP), this system is not connected to the registration system called INDIGO. It is not necessary to log into the OAP or Mijn IND to make an appointment.	Yes, though this differs per municipality, some have the possibility to make online appointments, while in others you have to call to make an appointment.	September 2017 by the IND.	Every person should have easy access digitally to the Government. Lowering and streamlining workload for the IND counters and call centre. To be specific the OAP can be used to make appointments for collecting documents (resident permit, original documents, registration card); biometric information; resident endorsement sticker; return visa; DNA test
	Lodging applications remotely	Yes (except for asylum applications)	Yes (however the application has to be done in person at the municipality, the municipality can pass the application digital to the IND).	2015 Highly skilled migrants 2016 Study, exchange programmes and au-pairs, extension of resident permit. 2017 resident permit for	In 2013 the Immigration and Naturalisation Service started with the exploration of possibilities to digitalise the application process.

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			<p>Tracking applications remotely</p> <p>Yes, within the webpage www.ind.nl there is the possibility to log into Mijn IND with the use of DigiD (Digital Identity that is used throughout the Government and is available for all persons in the Netherlands with a citizen service number (burgerservicenummer – BSN)</p>	Yes	<p>family, work, EU-citizens and reunification after asylum. 2018 Naturalisation, (complaints and letters of objection) July 2019</p>	<p>With the programme Mijn IND (My IND) the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) has two goals: Increasing customer feelings/appreciation, as the customer can follow online their procedures. And improve efficiency, as the customer can follow their application online, the expectation is that the customer will seek contact with the IND less often by calling or visiting the IND counters. This programme is for all private persons and sponsors and the pilot has started in July 2019 for about 1100 applicants and</p>
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			<p>Processing applications</p> <p>Yes, the digitally received applications are automatically processed in the backend system. The IND is currently running a pilot project with the automated processing of the throughput, leading to a suggestion which supports the employee in deciding on the application (this is called the treatment machine, behandelautomaat). At the moment no risk profiles or customer profiles are applied in this system. The act of deciding on the application remains a manual activity. The final decision is communicated to the applicant both in writing and digitally.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>2017 renewal of resident permits, applications for highly skilled migrants, student, exchange programmes and au-pairs, extension of residents permits Family (familie en gezin) and business (zakelijk) 2018 Asylum reunification and naturalisation 2019 applications for family</p>	<p>was available for all in November 2019. Though only applicants or sponsors with a DigiD (Digital Identity) can use Mijn IND.</p>
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			<p>2. No, the Netherlands does not use blockchain technology in areas related to migration management, and is not planning to do so.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. The IND's department that is responsible for checking document uses algorithms in their process to support the research process of breeder documents with their system VisualDOC, with the purpose of combatting document fraud. The three algorithms VisualDOC uses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. determine which type of breeder document it is and where it comes from; 2. detect all for the expert relevant details of this breeder document 3. match the separate relevant details with the database containing these details.[1] <p>[1] Information provided by IND, 12 October 2021.</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7. There are various developments regarding the use of AI in migration management or forecasting in the Netherlands, including through pilots. The main developments are the following: The Immigration, Identification and Human Trafficking Service (AVIM) is currently investigating whether the system called 'Data Excellence Management System' (DEMS) can be used for identification management of migrants. The artificial intelligence and data governance used in DEMS is intended to help AVIM employees make the right process steps and decision in their natural language. A collaboration between humans and AI: hybrid intelligence.[1] Furthermore, the IND's language analysis department is participating in a pilot project which includes AI, led by Germany and with support from EASO.[2]</p> <p>[1] Information provided by AVIM, 20 October 2021. [2] Information provided by IND, 15 October 2021.</p>
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			<p>8. The added value of the VisualDOC system is to support and speed up the process in the research process of breeder documents. It makes the research by experts more effective and efficient and it helps to process the continuous increasing supply of breeder documents that needed to be checked.[1]</p> <p>[1] Information provided by IND, 12 October 2021.</p> <p>9. In the Netherlands, the Dutch Immigrant Act regulates the use of personal data and biometrics in detail. The Dutch Data Protection Authority (Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens, AP) supervises processing of personal data in order to ensure compliance with laws that regulate the use of personal data. The tasks and powers of the Dutch DPA are described in the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), supplemented by the Dutch Implementation Act of the GDPR.</p> <p>The Migration Coordination Department of the Ministry of Security and Justice employs an independent data protection official (Functionaris Gegevensbescherming, FG), which supervises the application of and compliance with the GDPR in as far as it concerns the facilities for which they are responsible (such as BVV and SIGMA). The organisations that fall under the Ministry of Security and Justice all have in addition to the supervising FG their own Privacy Officer that is specialized in the GDPR and/or Data Protection Act related to their own organization.[1]</p> <p>In addition, for staff of the 21 organisations who fall under or are part of the Ministry of Justice and Security including the IND an online training is available to learn about the Privacy Laws (GDPR/AVG) and the impact in the registration phase.</p> <p>[1] EMN Netherlands, Data management in the asylum procedure, national template, July 2021, p. 11.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Foreigners Department, Border Guard Headquarters answered they do not use such systems. Please find as the attachment the Office for Foreigners answers. attachment_udsc.docx</p> <p>2. Blockchain technology has not been used in the Office for Foreigners and in systems administered by the Office's IT Bureau.</p>

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			<p>3. No.</p> <p>4. Not Applicable</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. We don't have knowledge about such plans in Poland.</p> <p>7. Not applicable (we haven't used AI for migration management procedures and forecasting).</p> <p>8. Not applicable.</p> <p>9. Not applicable.</p>																											
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			<p>2. Yes.To use the best features of mentioned technology namely when we talk about private blockchain networks which allow a faster and resilient query at an European scope.</p> <p>3. Some proof of concept have been made, as it concerns with driver's licence card. The best feature seen in such example is, in our opinion, is the more manageable load on production and critical environments.</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. Managing appointments and applications remotely.</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7. NA</p> <p>8. NA</p> <p>9. Data Protection Regulations are fully compliant</p>								
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Applications for residence/citizenship</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="831 1114 1727 1276"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="831 1114 987 1241"></th> <th data-bbox="987 1114 1402 1241">Yes/No * If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)</th> <th data-bbox="1402 1114 1581 1241">If Yes, when were these systems introduced?</th> <th data-bbox="1581 1114 1727 1241">If Yes for any, please describe its purpose</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="831 1241 987 1276">Residence permits</td> <td data-bbox="987 1241 1402 1276"></td> <td data-bbox="1402 1241 1581 1276">Citizenship</td> <td data-bbox="1581 1241 1727 1276"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Making appointments Yes. (online reservation system, which enables to register the No 2019 High number of applicants for</p>		Yes/No * If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)	If Yes, when were these systems introduced?	If Yes for any, please describe its purpose	Residence permits		Citizenship	
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			application and to create the reservation of the appointment, while the applicant receives relevant PIN code)			residence at the Foreign Police Departments.	
			Lodging applications remotely	No	No	NA	NA
			Tracking applications remotely	No	No	NA	NA
			Processing applications	No	No	NA	NA
			2. No.				
			3. NA				
			4. Yes				
			5. The Slovak Republic uses in the international protection procedure google translate bearing in mind the limitations it has. Sometimes it is still indispensable tool, when the reception workers have to deal with everyday details quickly. One needs to verify how the information was understood by e.g. complementary questions.				
			6. No.				
			7. No.				
			8. NA				

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			<p>9. Online database (DB) of asylum applicants and procedures is an internal ministerial DB which is available only for the entitled authorized users in the scope needed, thus ensuring compliance with the fundamental rights.</p> <p>As for other migration procedures related to residences the information systems are operated in protected data centres. Each user of the information system has his/her own access data, and he/she has the obligation to protect them against misuse. Access of other non-authorized users is prohibited. All stored data are registered in line with EU and national legislation, while each activity in the system is registered. In case of breaching the rules of information systems usage, breach in the personal data protection or legislative rules these cases are dealt by the Inspection Office of the Ministry of Interior of the SR.</p>																												
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes/No</th> <th>If Yes, when were these systems introduced?</th> <th>If Yes for any, please describe its purpose</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>* If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residence permits</td> <td></td> <td>Citizenship</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Making appointments</td> <td>No</td> <td>No</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lodging applications remotely</td> <td>No</td> <td>No</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tracking applications remotely</td> <td>No</td> <td>No</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Processing applications</td> <td>No</td> <td>No</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. No.</p> <p>3. Not applicable.</p> <p>4. Not Applicable</p>		Yes/No	If Yes, when were these systems introduced?	If Yes for any, please describe its purpose	* If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)				Residence permits		Citizenship		Making appointments	No	No		Lodging applications remotely	No	No		Tracking applications remotely	No	No		Processing applications	No	No	
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			<p>5. /</p> <p>6. No.</p> <p>7. Currently there are no plans.</p> <p>8. Not applicable.</p> <p>9. Not applicable.</p>																					
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes/No</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>* If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)</th> <th>Citizenship</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Residence permits</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Making appointments</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lodging applications remotely</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tracking applications remotely</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Processing applications</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. No, that we are aware of.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5.</p>		Yes/No			* If Yes, please indicate the type of system(s)	Citizenship		Residence permits		Making appointments	X	X	Lodging applications remotely	X	X	Tracking applications remotely	X	X	Processing applications	X	X
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			<p>6. NO</p> <p>7. We are currently analyzing the possibilities to use AI to study the relation between the needs of the Labour Market and migratory flows.</p> <p>8.</p> <p>9. In compliance with article 13 of the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679, of April 27, 2016 (RGPD), the personal data provided in the processing of data of the Immigration Activity are included in the Registry Public Treatment Activities (RAT). This Registry is available through the website of the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Public Function, at the following web link: http://www.mptfp.gob.es/portal/ministerio/proteccion-datos /rat.html for the exercise of public powers.</p> <p>Rights of access, rectification, deletion and portability of personal data, of limitation and opposition to its treatment, as well as the right not to be subject to decisions based solely on the automated processing of personal data, when appropriate, can be exercised through the following link web: http://www.mptfp.gob.es/portal/ministerio/proteccion-datos/ejercicio-der...</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Please see the attached Word file. emn-ahq_2021-55_digitalisation-and-artificial-intelligence_se-answer_draft.docx</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5.</p>

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			<p>6. No. The Swedish Migration Agency is not using AI at the moment to conduct migration forecasting. The methods used are based on qualitative analyses on developments in countries and regions of origin, migration routes, distribution of different migrant nationalities within Europe, policy developments on EU and national level – combined with European and national migration data.</p> <p>7. The Swedish Migration Agency is undergoing a long term digital transformation, which may influence the operational aspects of forecasting in the future.</p> <p>8.</p> <p>9.</p>
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